### **PATENT**

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Michael J. Branson, et al. Examiner: Haoshian Shih Serial No.: 10/687,291 Group Art Unit: 2173

Filed: October 16, 2003 Docket: ROC920030263US1

Title: Moving Data Between Views Confirmation No.: 8981

### **DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR § 1.131**

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

We, Michael J. Branson, George F. DeStefano, Gregory R. Hintermeister, and Andrew J. Streit, declare and say as follows:

- 1. We are inventors of all claims of the above-identified patent application.
- 2. Prior to June 4, 2003, the international filing date of WO 03/104966 A3, to Gegner et al., cited by the Examiner, we conceived and reduced to practice, in the United States, the above-identified and claimed invention. As factual evidence of conception and reduction to practice prior to June 4, 2003, attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein, are Exhibit A and Exhibit B.
- 3. Exhibit A is an invention disclosure document of International Business Machines Corporation, assignee of the above-identified application, numbered "ROC8-2003-0411" and entitled "Method to Move Content Between UI Views for Greater Efficiency in Management Applications," created prior to June 4, 2003. Exhibit B is the attachment "Peek View Flow.ppt," which is referenced and named on page 4 of Exhibit A as an "attached document," created prior to June 4, 2003. Exhibit A and Exhibit B describe the subject matter of the present claimed invention. For example, page 3 of Exhibit A recites: "Our invention provides the ability for an administrator to view his

<u>S/N 10/687,291</u> ROC920030263US1 management console, view data in the main view, then press a widget on a peek view to pull the view of that data from the main view into the selected Peek view. The administrator can then work on completely different data while keeping an eye on the original data. Since the smaller 'Peek' view is still dynamic, he can see if the status changes or some state change occurs where he needs to refocus on that original data.' Further, page 5 of Exhibit A illustrates a main view and a peek view.

- 4. Each of the dates redacted from Exhibit A and Exhibit B is prior to June 4, 2003.
- 5. The invention was completed and was commercially used prior to June 4, 2003, as indicated by the redacted date on page 8 of Exhibit A.
- 6. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the present patent application claims an invention that was conceived and actually reduced to practice prior to June 4, 2003. Thus, the Gegner et al. reference should be removed as a reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).
- 7. We further declare that all statement made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further, that these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, (18 U.S.C. § 1001), and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing therefrom.

Date: \_5/20/2011

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Date: 5/23/2011

George F. DeStefano

Date: 5/20/2011

Gregory R. Hintermeister

Date: 5/23/2011

Andrew J. Streit



# Disclosure ROC8-2003-0411

Prepared for and/or by an IBM Attorney - IBM Confidential

Created By Greg Hintermeister ( Last Modified By Lisa Plank

Required fields are marked with the asterisk (  $^{\star}$  ) and must be filled in to complete the form .

\*Title of disclosure (In English)
Method to Move Content Between UI Views for Greater Efficiency in Management Applications

### Summary

Status	Submitted
Final Deadline	
Final Deadline Reason	
*Processing Location	Rochester
*Functional Area sek	select (3C) 3C - SG - System Software Development - Judy Tenney
Attorney/Patent Professional	Grant Johnson/Rochester/IBM
IDT Team select	
	Michael Branson/Rochester/IBM Bill Berg/Rochester/IBM
	James Carey/Rochester/IBM
	Scott Gerard/Rochester/IBM
	Greg Leibfried/Rochester/IBM
	Gary Ricard/Rochester//BM
	Bill Schmidt/Rochester/IBM
	Blair Wyman/Rochester/IBM
	Grant Johnson/Rochester/JBM
Submitted Date	
*Owning Division select	ect SG
Incentive Program	
Lab	
*Technology Code	460

### PVT Score

# Inventors with a Blue Pages entry

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# Inventors without a Blue Pages entry

### **IDT Selection**

IDT Team

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Response Due to IP&L

### \*Main Idea

1. Background: What is the problem solved by your invention? Describe known solutions to this problem (if any). What are the drawbacks of such One of the trends in advanced graphical user interfaces is to provide the user with a "workspace", where multiple views can be seen at the same known solutions, or why is an additional solution required? Cite any relevant technical documents or references.

web portals and portlets are the lastest solution to that UI trend. One common feature between most of these user interfaces is that there is usually a main view where most of the work is done, and then a number of auxillary views that either support the main view, or provide other information time. Examples can be found in visual debugger applications, systems management consoles, as well as end user web portal interfaces. In fact, the user is interested in.

# Why a workspace UI?

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systems management, there could be several systems with hundreds of lists and thousands of objects, and keeping track of the data the user cares about is critical. With a workspace, users can view the data they are most interested in the main view, and keep track of other pieces of data in the The main reason behind providing these workspace UI's are that they are a great tool to help the user navigate through a very large data set. In auxiliary views.

## The Problem:

existing consoles do not provide a way to help the user keep an eye on the current content from the main view while working on this new content. Many times when a user is working on something in the main view, something else interrupts him and requires his attention. The problem is that What the user needs is a way to move the current view off to the side so he can keep an eye on it while working on the new content. The other problem is that when the main view is set aside and resized so it's smaller, the content is hard to read because the view is smaller. Scroll bars are added, but many times the important information is not viewable because it has been scrolled off the visible portion of the view.

original view while he's working on new content, with the ability to toggle which content is in the main view. At the same time, there needs to be a There needs to be a way to push/pull views from the main view into one of these auxiliary "Peek" views so that the user can keep an eye on the way for the data to be condensed so that only the most important information is shown, based on the size of the axuiliary "Peek" view.

## Other solutions:

- Manually resize the views so that the current content is moved to the side. However, that is cumbersome, time consuming, and makes the data in the resulting view hard to see with the smaller view.
  - Offer different "skins" or "setups" or "Layouts" for the user. However, this takes time, and since the content is dynamic, he would most likely have to start from the beginning to put the desired content in the proper views.
- 2. Summary of Invention: Briefly describe the core idea of your invention (saving the details for questions #3 below). Describe the advantage(s) of using your invention instead of the known solutions described above.

Our invention solves the problem using two methods: UI Interaction and Data Manipulation

## 1) Ul Interaction:

view to pull the view of that data from the main view into the selected Peek view. The administrator can then work on completely different data while where he needs to refocus on that original data. Then, when he sees a status or state change of the data in the "Peek" view, he can then push the Our invention provides the ability for an administrator to view his management console, view data in the main view, then press a widget on a peek keeping an eye on the original data. Since the smaller "Peek" view is still dynamic, he can see if the status changes or some state change ocurrs data back to the main view.

# 2) Data Manipulation:

in the Peek view, the only information I really need to see is the name of the job, and the CPU usage. If the data had not been condensed, I would Peek view compared to the main view. For example, if I have a list of jobs in the main view, it may have 10 columns of information. However, once When the user moves the data from the main view to the Peek view, the data is condensed. Only the most important information is shown in the

have seen the name, description, then the rest of the information would have scrolled off the view, and the smaller view would become unusable.



Behavior: See the attached document to see the behavior of the invention: Peek View Flow.ppt

3. Description: Describe how your invention works, and how it could be implemented, using text, diagrams and flow charts as appropriate. Our invention works by providing the following:

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Main View

The main view is used to provide the user with the space to view all the information he needs. It could be a table with many rows and columns, or a graph with detailed information. The user can navigate in that main view to see the desired data to manage what he's responsible for. This is where

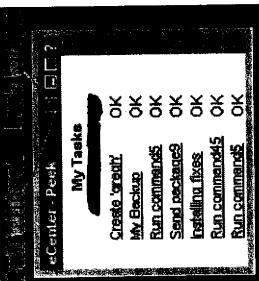
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he finds the information he's interested in. The data set available is so large, that the navigation is used to keep it manageable.

The Peek view is used to provide the user with the space to "keep an eye on things" for any data he navigates to. Once he sees a list of monitors. instantly at his list of monitors to see if anything needs his attention. Think of this as the users's "Navigation Points of Interest". It could be that he will navigate, find something interesting, add it to a peek view, then keep navigating to find something else that's interesting. When he's done he can add it to a peek view to keep an eye on it, then navigate to work on his tasks. While he's working on his tasks, he'll be able to glance havigating, he has a nice list of areas of interest he can how focus on.

## Push/Pull Widgets

The Push/Pull widgets are available so the user can decide which Peek view to add the main view to. Since some environments like the web don't support drag and drop, there needed to be a simple, one-click method to move content from the main view to a peek view. Also, there needed to be a way to have a simple, one-click method to move content from a peek view back to the main view. This is needed so that while our user is working on his list of tasks in the main view, when he sees a monitor trigger and need his attention, he can click the Push widget and immediately see the list of monitors in his main view.



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Note: While this design uses simple arrows with hover help, it could be any fancy widget using any amount of artwork.

## Data Tagging

Peek view, only the "Critical" information is shown. This results in a much friendlier dataset to be viewed in a small view. What's also nice is that the data condensing is done at the Ui so when the data in the Peek view is moved to the main view, all the extra columns of information comes back The data is tagged with different levels of importance, such as "Critical", "in portant", or "Optional". When data is moved from the main view to a

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into view. This is also extensible so that depending on the size of the portlet, data tagged with different levels of importance could be viewed. A very small view could just show Critical data, whereas a medium sized portlet could show all but Optional data.

## \*Patent Value Tool

460) PPM400 Human Interface - Front of Screen Display & User Input Systems-460 Presentation of mark-up & navigable languages \* 1. Select the single most appropriate technology category for your invention from the following technologies list. Comments

\*2. Have you implemented the invention (e.g., made a prototype) or otherwise shown that it is workable?

Yes \times No Any software console that needs to manage a large amount of dynamic information and data. Are there any additional significant markets where the invention is likely to have impact? 

Yes 
No Please identify them:

3. Has the subject matter of the invention or a product incorporating the invention been offered for sale, or is it likely to be offered for sale, as part of an IBM product or service?

O No known product plans within 2 years

O Maybe; GA 1-2 years away

Yes; GA within 3-12 months

O Yes; GA within 3 months

O Yes; product has been announced

eCenter, and the Tivoli Web Health Console What product?

What is the significance of the invention within the product?

Improves general usability

Enables a minor feature

O Enables a major feature

What feature?

4. Has the invention been commercially used (internally or externally) by IBM or another entity (e.g., included in or used to make products, or prototypes provided to a customer)?

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Please tell us the prototype/product, and when the use first started or is scheduled to start: Prototype/Product: eCenter/Tivoli Web Health Console

Any UI that manages a lot of data: Systems Management, Visual Development Toolkits, etc. 5. In what type of product might a competitor include the invention?

What competitor(s) (indicate home country of such competitors if not United States)? Microsoft, HP, Sun,

- \*6. How easily can the use of the invention by a third party be detected?
  - Undiscoverable; third party must admit use for IBM to know
- Difficult; e.g.; with reverse engineering or examination of available code
- With work; e.g.; using test cases; but not reverse engineering
- Easily; by running & viewing product operation
- Trivally; without purchase of product; e.g.; by reading product literature
- \*7. Is the invention applicable to a standard? Yes No
- \*8. Have you, or any of the other inventors, submitted this invention disclosure or a similar invention disclosure previously?
- inventors feel are the most relevant to your invention (e.g., pertaining to the problem you are solving, including other solutions to the problem), be \*\*9. Please list the invention disclosures (previously submitted or about to be submitted), products, patents, or publications that you and the other they from you or anyone else, or if not applicable, enter "None":
- \* 10. Was the invention made in the course of any activity that involved any other party, be it
  - The government
- A customer (such as an RFQ)
  - A development partner
- An alliance
- Any contract activity
- As part of a standards setting activity
- Other persons not employed by IBM
  - Yes No
- \*11. Have you ever disclosed your invention to anyone outside IBM, or do you plan to do so in the future?



*12. If the invention relates to a product or service that is outside the scope of your business unit, please recommend IBM business unit(s), IBM location(s) or individual(s) within IBM that you think would provide a competent evaluation of your invention: Software Group, WebSphere, ISC *PVT II
All of the questions below are required and must be answered in order to calculate a PVT Score A.Threshold Questions ★1. Operability - Is there an identifiable operable embodiment of the invention (i.e., an embodiment that has been demonstrated or that would be reasonably expected to provide the benefits of the invention)? ○ Yes ○ No
Reasons for above answer:
*2. Novelty- Are one or more concept(s) of the invention novel over what is already known in the literature, existing commercial products, patents, and earlier IBM invention disclosures?
<ul> <li>B.Valuation Questions</li> <li>*1. Adequacy of Description: <ul> <li>Inadequate; invention unclear from description</li> <li>Incomplete; essential features missing</li> <li>Incomplete; essential features missing</li> <li>Further clarification or implementation detail needed</li> <li>Clear and complete as is</li> </ul> </li> <li>State reason for answer:</li> </ul>
*2. Technical contribution of invention:
Minor addition to known technology  Significant addition to known technology  Major advance in technology  Reasons for above answer:
*3. Describe the problem solved/benefit provided and the implementation cost of the invention compared to existing or reasonably expected

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atternatives:  Minor problem/incremental benefit - significant implementation cost  Significant problem; substantial benefit - significant implementation cost  Minor problem/incremental benefit - minor implementation cost  Significant problem/substantial benefit - minor implementation cost
*4. Are any alternatives to the invention available to those wishing to avoid its use?  Sultable alternatives available  Alternatives have drawbacks  No feasible alternatives  Reasons for above answer:
*5. Describe the likelihood of use of the invention (answer each): IBM's customers?  O Unlikely O Possible O Probable O Definite IBM's suppliers/vendors? O Unlikely O Possible O Probable O Definite IBM's competitors?  O Unlikely O Possible O Probable O Definite IBM?
*6. What % of third party products in the technical field will likely contain the invention?  O < 25%  O 55-50%  O 50-75%  O > 75%  Reasons for above answer:
*7. How long is the invention likely to be used in products by IBM or others?

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\*8. How easily can use of the invention by a third party be detected?

Undiscoverable; third party must admit use for IBM to know
 Difficult; e.g.; with reverse engineering or examination of available code

○ With work; e.g.; using test cases; but not reverse engineering

Easily; by running & viewing product operation

Trivially; without purchase of product; e.g.; by reading product literature

Reasons for the above answer, including description of how use could be detected:

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